IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 8, paragraph [0034]: This paragraph should be amended as follows:

Figure 9B is ~~an isometric~~ a side elevation view of the embodiment of the present invention illustrated in Figure 9A showing the dielectric resonators oriented vertically and parallel to each other.

Page 8, paragraph [0035]: amend this paragraph as follows:

Figure 9C is another side elevation view of the embodiment of Figures 9A and 9B of the present invention showing the dielectric resonators ~~oriented vertically and parallel to each other~~ tilted relative to each other.

Page 8, paragraph [0036]: amend this paragraph as follows:

Figure 9D is [a side] an isometric elevation view of the embodiment of the invention of Figures 9A-9C ~~showing the dielectric resonators tilted relative to each other~~.

Page 15, paragraph [0058]: amend this paragraph as follows:

Figures 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9D illustrate a dielectric resonator filter in which the tilting feature would be particularly suitable. Particularly, Figures 9A-9D illustrate a dual mode dielectric resonator filter 900 in which the fundamental modes are two H_{11} modes that are orthogonal to each other. Dual mode filters in which two H_{11} modes are used as the fundamental modes of the filter are known in the art.

For instance, dual mode resonator circuits are often used in satellite communication systems. Referring to the isometric view of Figure 9~~C~~D, dual mode resonator filters tend to use tall resonators 901 since, for tall resonators, the hybrid H_{11} mode becomes the fundamental mode. Particularly, in accordance with Maxwell's equations, generally, the taller a resonator, the lower the frequency of the H_{11} mode in that resonator. Also, there is one mode, the H_{11} mode, with two polarizations. The circuit of Figures 9A-9D has four poles (or modes). A first mode is illustrated by arrow 911 in the first resonator 901a in Figure 9A. This resonator 901a has a second H_{11} mode, illustrated by arrow 913, that is orthogonal to the first mode. Likewise, the second resonator 901b has a first mode, illustrated by arrow 915, and a second orthogonal H_{11} mode, illustrated by arrow 917. Although the input and output couplers are not illustrated in the drawings (for purposes of clarity), the first mode 911 in the first resonator 901a is the input mode, the second mode 913 in the first resonator 901a couples through the iris 921 with the first mode 915 of the second resonator 901b. The second mode 917 of the second resonator couples to an output coupler (also not shown for purposes of clarity).

Page 16, paragraph [0059]: amend this paragraph as follows:

As can best be seen in Figure 9~~B~~D, the two resonators 901a and 901b are separated by a separating wall 918 having an iris 921 in its upper half. As is well known in the art, the two orthogonal modes generally will be indistinguishably close to each other in frequency in open space. However, by providing a

perturbation in the enclosure, they can be separated from each other in frequency so as to be distinguishable from each other. Again, for purposes of clarity, the perturbation is not shown in the figures, but generally might include one or more conductive posts extending horizontally at a 45° angle from the separating wall 918. The perturbation interacts with the two polarizations causing them to split apart by 90°.